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ABSTRACT

This document is the ninth annual report of the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC) and its network of State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees (SOICCs). The report highlights the initiatives, activities, and accomplishments of the NOICC/SOICC Network during program year July 1, 1987 to June 30, 1988. It also reports on the status of state occupational and career information delivery systems in mid-1988 and highlights some of the outstanding occupational and career information projects initiated by State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees. Some of the accomplishments of the year were as follows: (1) new programs that enhance the use of occupational information in career development and by state planners and administrators of educational and employment-related programs were begun; (2) a new prototype multistate occupational information system that is designed to help meet the need for regional occupational information in those parts of the country where labor market areas cross state lines is in the works; (3) a project to develop a national occupational information system for the United States Army has been launched; (4) the National Career Development Guidelines project has been expanded, providing training sessions and laying the groundwork for the publication of guidelines for career guidance and counseling programs; and (5) outreach to apprenticeship programs was begun. (KC)

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STATUS OF THE NOICC/SOICC NETWORK

JUNE 30, 1988

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NOICC Administrative Report No. 14

December 1988

CE 052172

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A MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Those of us who are involved in the NOICC/SOICC Network can be proud of the accomplishments we have achieved over the past year.

Working together we have launched new programs that enhance the use of occupational information in career development and by state planners and administrators of educational and employment-related programs.

Our long-range plan continues to provide us with a blueprint for action, as is reflected in our activities over the past year.

We are working on a new prototype multi-state occupational information system that is designed to help meet the need for regional occupational information in those parts of the country where labor market areas cross state lines.

We launched a project to develop a national occupational information system for the U.S. Army, a system that will give us a national database containing information on civilian occupational projections at the state and local levels.

We expanded our National Career Development Guidelines project, conducting training sessions and laying the groundwork for the publication of detailed Guidelines that will assist in the development of effective, comprehensive career guidance and counseling programs at educational institutions and local human service agencies.

We continued our outreach effort, working with the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training to organize a regional apprenticeship conference. The conference, held in Chicago in November 1987, brought together for the first time providers and users of apprenticeship information and administrators of vocational and educational programs.

More than 3,000 counselors, counselor educators and others attended our Improve Career Decision Making workshops during the past year, and we completed a major revision of the ICDM curriculum package.

We are especially proud of SOICC activities over the past year to promote the use of occupational and career information and we are outlining some of those projects for the first time in this report.

A careful reading of this report will show the critical role our Network plays in coordinating and promoting the use of occupational, career and labor market information.

Juliette Noone Lester

Juliette Noone Lester

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Foreword

This document is the ninth annual report of the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC) and its network of State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees (SOICCs).

This report highlights the initiatives, activities and accomplishments of the NOICC/SOICC Network during Program Year 1987 -- July 1, 1987 to June 30, 1988. It also reports on the status of state occupational and career information delivery systems in mid-1988 and highlights some of the outstanding occupational and career information projects initiated by State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees.

This year for the first time, SOICC Directors were invited to nominate PY 1987 projects and activities for possible inclusion in this report. These activities and accomplishments are summarized in the section entitled, "The Network in 1988." Information on occupational and career information programs in the states was obtained from the SOICC Directory as well as from the summaries submitted by SOICC Directors across the country.

Readers interested in an historical perspective of the NOICC/SOICC Network should refer to last year's report (PY 1986), which outlines the development of the Network and the programs and projects it initiated from its inception in 1976 through PY 1986.

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared for the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee by Mary Margaret Walker, in cooperation with NOICC staff. The participation of SOICCs that submitted nominations of outstanding occupational and career information projects for consideration is gratefully acknowledged as is the assistance of NOICC staff, especially Jim Woods, Pam Frugoli and Rod Slack, in the development of this report.

NOICC & THE NOICC/SOICC NETWORK

AN INTRODUCTION

The National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC) is a Federal interagency committee that promotes the development and use of occupational and labor market information. It was established by Congress in 1976, and its members include representatives of nine agencies in the U.S. Departments of Labor, Education, Commerce, Agriculture and Defense.

NOICC's primary mission is to improve communication and coordination among developers and users of occupational information and to help states meet the occupational information needs of vocational education and employment and training program managers -- and individuals exploring occupational options and making career decisions.

NOICC works with a network of State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees (SOICCs), also established by Congress in 1976. SOICC members represent state vocational education boards, vocational rehabilitation agencies, employment security agencies, job training coordinating councils and economic development agencies. Many also include representatives from higher education and other state agencies.

NOICC and the SOICCs have developed information systems that are designed to help provide program managers and planners with up-to-date, locally specific labor market information upon which to base program decisions. NOICC and the SOICCs have also developed systems and programs that help meet the information needs of individuals making decisions about occupations and careers.

NOICC/SOICC SYSTEMS & PROGRAMS

- NOICC/SOICC systems include Occupational Information Systems (OIS), which are computerized databases that combine multiple-source occupational and educational data, integrating and formatting the user data so that it can be analyzed and used by a variety of audiences. NOICC, working with the SOICCs, developed the concept and the design for the systems. The SOICCs develop and implement the systems, with financial and technical support from NOICC.

- Career Information Delivery Systems (CIDS) are computer-based systems that provide information about occupations and training opportunities. These systems help individuals match personal characteristics with compatible occupations. CIDS are located at some 15,000 sites nationwide.

The NOICC/SOICC Network is involved in many other activities that promote and facilitate the use of occupational information, including programs that focus on career guidance and counseling.

NOICC's Improve Career Decision Making Program (ICDM) is designed to increase the use of labor market information by counselors and counselor educators. The National Career Development Guidelines project is designed to meet the need for national guidelines for developing standards for comprehensive, competency-based career guidance and counseling programs.

NOICC sponsors the National Crosswalk Service Center, a technical resource center that manages and provides products and services based on the NOICC Master Crosswalk, a major computerized resource for cross-referencing and comparing occupational and educational data.

NOICC has worked extensively with the Department of Defense to improve linkages between military and civilian occupational information. NOICC also works with a wide range of professional organizations interested in occupational information including the National Governors' Association, the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, the American Vocational Association, the American Association for Counseling and Development and many others.

SOICCs promote the use of occupational information at the state level in a variety of ways. SOICCs in most states have developed and implemented the OIS and are now concentrating on enhancing the usefulness of their systems. They publish occupational outlook reports and job and career information tabloids. They conduct job and career fairs and sponsor telephone hotlines that provide career information.

NOICC operations are supported by funds from the U.S. Departments of Labor and Education. NOICC allocates funds to the SOICCs through its Basic Assistance Grants program, which supports SOICC operations, and the Special Purpose Grants program, which supports specific projects that address NOICC's national priorities.

NOICC and the SOICCs operate under the authority of the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 (JTPA) and the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act of 1984 (PVEA).

1988 NOICC/SOICC NETWORK HIGHLIGHTS

- NOICC launched a project to develop the Civilian Occupational and Labor Market Information System (COLMIS) for the U.S. Army. COLMIS is a national occupational information system designed to provide data on the civilian labor market at the state and local levels for soldiers considering leaving or extending their service in the Army.

- NOICC funded the development of a prototype multi-state, microcomputer-based "Regional OIS," designed to help meet the need for regional occupational information in those parts of the country where labor market areas cross state lines. The Northwest Regional OIS is being developed by SOICCs in Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

- A major revision of the NOICC Master Crosswalk was completed by the National Crosswalk Service Center (NCSC).

- NOICC released an enhanced version of the Micro-MATRIX, which will allow users to develop occupational projections to the year 2000.

- Twenty-eight states adopted the Microcomputer Matrix Occupational Projections System, or Micro-MATRIX.

- SOICCs in 27 states are using the new Micro-OIS Training Directory module and 17 are using the Occupational/ Industry Matrix module.

- A pilot test of the NOICC/Naval Reserve CIVTRAIN system was underway in Dallas, Texas, and the Reserve's REDCOM 4, which includes Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

- Computer-based Career Information Delivery Systems (CIDS) served more than six million people in PY 1987 at approximately 15,000 sites in 47 states.

- NOICC expanded the National Career Development Guidelines project, awarding two-year grants to each of four states to field test the guidelines and implementation materials at schools and community colleges.

- NOICC provided second-year funding to five states for the development and implementation of statewide CIDS. These start-up systems were operating at 571 sites in the five states in PY 1987.

- A major revision of the ICDM curriculum package was completed by a team of counselor educators under a NOICC grant to the Washington SOICC.

- Approximately 3,000 counselors and other trainees attended ICDM inservice workshops conducted by 28 SOICCs in PY 1987.

- More than 290 people attended the 12 ICDM training seminars for counselor educators conducted by the American Association for Counseling and Development under a second-year NOICC grant.

- NOICC launched a new initiative to promote the use of state career information products in school career development and instructional programs.

- NOICC awarded grants to five states to integrate Military Occupational and Training Data (MOTD) into their CIDS. Since 1983, NOICC has awarded 14 MOTD grants to states and consortia of states, together covering most of the 47 states now operating statewide CIDS programs.

- NOICC continued its public information initiative in PY 1987, broadening its target audiences to encompass the career guidance/ counseling, education, state government, employment and training and business/ labor communities. Information was disseminated through media serving the program's target audiences and NOICC staff continued to participate in conferences and meetings across the country.

THE NETWORK IN 1988

NOICC OIS INITIATIVES & PROJECTS

MICRO-OIS

In 1987, NOICC provided small supplemental grants to 23 states to implement two new modules that greatly enhance the capability of the Micro-OIS, a microcomputer-based occupational information system designed to support the planning and administration of state and local vocational education and employment and training programs. The two modules include a directory of training programs and schools and an occupational/industry matrix module.

During the year, 22 states received grants of $1,250 each to implement the training directory, which is designed to identify educational and training institutions and their program offerings by geographic area. The module can list schools offering specified training programs; provide a listing of programs offered by selected training institutions; and list schools in selected geographic areas.

A total of 19 states received grants of $1,250 each to implement the occupational/industry matrix module, which provides data on the distribution of employment in an occupation across industries. This information allows users to key in on industries that employ a certain share of workers in specified occupations. The module also can display the names of major employers within identified industries, if these data are available for use in a state. The Micro-OIS, which was developed in 1983/84 by NOICC with the support of the National Governors' Association, allows states to interface data on occupational demand and selected components of supply, such as completers of training programs, to assist planners in determining which training programs should be offered and at what level. The system, designed to operate on microcomputers using an MS-DOS operating system, is an interactive system which can be used directly in schools and offices that plan and administer employment-related training programs.

MICRO-MATRIX

During the past year, 28 states adopted the Microcomputer Matrix Occupational Projections System, known as the Micro-MATRIX, which was released in July 1987. Several more states are considering using the system. The microcomputer-based occupational projections system allows states to develop state and substate occupational projections on microcomputers operating in an MS-DOS environment.

Also during the past year, NOICC released an enhanced version of the Micro-MATRIX, which includes file updates that will allow states to develop occupational projections to the year 2000. The enhanced version is more efficient and provides more control in the type of output produced and more flexibility in adjusting data in the system. The revisions were funded by NOICC working with the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies (ICESA) and the Utah State Employment Security Agency.

The Micro-MATRIX system was developed by the Occupational Projections Service Center of the Utah Department of Employment Security, with major funding provided by NOICC under a contract with ICESA. It uses Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program survey data and industry projections to project detailed occupational employment and openings. The system provides an alternative to mainframe computer systems and allows users to review and edit data as it is being processed. Because Micro-MATRIX is written in dBASE III Plus and operates on IBM PC-compatible microcomputers, output from the system can easily be input into the Micro-OIS.

REGIONAL OIS

Three SOICCs in the Pacific Northwest -- Oregon, Washington and Idaho -- initiated a project in PY 1987 to develop a prototype multi-state microcomputer-based Occupational Information System, or Regional OIS. NOICC funded the project on the stipulation that system design and specifications be transferrable to other regions. The pilot Northwest Regional OIS is scheduled to be completed in early 1989 and the developers will issue a report that assesses the project and analyzes the feasibility of adapting the Regional OIS in other areas. Documentation and software will be made available to the Network.

NOICC CAREER INFORMATION INITIATIVES & PROJECTS

CAREER INFORMATION DELIVERY SYSTEMS

In PY 1987, NOICC provided second-year funding of $40,000 each to five states -- Kentucky, Mississippi, Nevada, Pennsylvania and West Virginia -- for the development and implementation of state-wide Career Information Delivery Systems (CIDS). These start-up systems were operating in 571 sites in the five states during the second year, bringing the total number of national CIDS sites to more than 15,000 in 47 states, serving over six million users in 1987/88.

CIDS are computer-based data systems that provide current, locally relevant information about occupations and educational programs. The systems are capable of matching an individual's characteristics with those required by specific occupations. An important resource for career and employment counseling, job placement, educational planning and vocational and career education programs, the systems are also used directly by individuals exploring career options and opportunities.

State CIDS have been supported by NOICC and are operated by State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees (SOICCs) and other state agencies or universities. More than half of the 47 state CIDS in operation in PY 1987 were originally developed with NOICC funding -- and NOICC continues to provide special project funding and technical support for state-operated CIDS.

NATIONAL CAREER DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

NOICC expanded its National Career Development Guidelines project in PY 1987, awarding two-year, $50,000 grants to each of four states to field test the guidelines and implementation materials developed by the North Dakota Occupational Information Coordinating Committee. The four states, which include North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Mississippi and California, are implementing programs to demonstrate how schools and community colleges can use the guidelines and implementation process to develop effective, comprehensive career guidance and counseling programs. NOICC launched the National Career Development Guidelines project in response to the need

for national guidelines for states, educational institutions and local human service agencies to use in developing standards for comprehensive, competency-based career guidance and counseling programs.

NOICC also laid the groundwork for expanding the project to an additional six states and in early PY 1988 will award $72,000 in grants for the states to use the guidelines to set statewide standards for career guidance and counseling programs. Each state will match its $12,000 grant with $12,000 in state funds and will use the guidelines and standards to establish or revise counseling programs at state employment service and job training agencies as well as at a number of schools.

One of the principal goals of the project is the publication of the guidelines, which will serve as a blueprint for states, schools, colleges and universities and human service agencies to use to improve career development programs. The publications also will spell out how to implement and evaluate programs at each developmental level and on a statewide basis. The guidelines products, which will be available in January 1989, include an awareness brief, a videotape and six publications, including a trainer's guide and guidelines for elementary, middle/junior high school, high school and postsecondary institutions and for local human service agencies.

IMPROVE CAREER DECISION MAKING PROGRAM

In PY 1987, 28 SOICCs conducted ICDM inservice workshops for approximately 3,000 counselors and other trainees. SOICCs fielded training teams of counselor educators, labor market analysts, career information delivery systems representatives and SOICC staff to conduct the two to three-day workshops. Thirty-three SOICCs are planning to participate in the PY 1988 ICDM Inservice Program. Plans are underway for more than 100 workshops for more than 3,000 counselors and others. ICDM is a NOICC program that trains counselors to help individuals understand labor market concepts and use occupational information to make career decisions, and to help them improve their decision making skills. The program targets practicing counselors through inservice workshops and graduate counseling students through counselor educator faculty seminars.

- A team of counselor educators completed a major revision of the basic ICDM curriculum package in PY 1987, under a NOICC grant to the Washington SOICC. The team developed a new "Participants' Workbook" to be used in tandem with the basic ICDM text, *Using Labor Market Information in Career Exploration and Decision Making: A Resource Guide.* They also developed a new ICDM "Trainer's Guide" and new case studies on videotape.

- Also in PY 1987, more than 290 counselors, counselor educators and others attended 12 ICDM training seminars conducted by the American Association for Counseling and Development under a second-year NOICC grant. The Preservice ICDM curriculum package consists of the "Resource Guide," and a companion training handbook developed at Eastern Illinois University under a NOICC grant. A follow-up evaluation of the two-year AACD project shows that 86 percent of the respondents to a survey of workshop attendees said they had used or planned to use the ICDM curriculum package either in counselor education and training or as reference material for career counseling sessions with clients.

CAREER INFORMATION IN EDUCATIONAL SETTINGS

In PY 1987, NOICC began a new initiative to promote the use of state career information tabloids in school career development and instructional programs. SOICCs in Iowa and Oregon received Special Purpose Grants from NOICC to develop training materials and conduct training sessions designed to increase the use of state career information products and to train teachers and counselors to use the products. SOICCs in both states have chosen to focus their efforts on career information tabloids and they have formed advisory committees and identified National Career Development Guidelines competencies that their projects will address. Training plans and evaluation designs were to be submitted to NOICC in early PY 1988. NOICC plans to fund additional state career information products development grants in other states in PY 1988.

ACE CONSORTIUM

In 1987/88, NOICC and other members of the Audiovisual CIDS Consortium (ACE) initiated the development of a new videotape that is designed to encourage children in grades four through six to get as much as they can out of their math and science courses. The videotape, "It's A New World," will highlight the importance of math and science to specific, high demand occupations. The new product is scheduled for distribution beginning in January 1989.

The ACE Consortium is a joint project of NOICC and SOICCs in Colorado, Kansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia and Wisconsin, which have banded together to develop and distribute audiovisual enhancements of CIDS systems through the ACE distribution center at Kansas State University. The ACE Consortium continued to promote and market the "Kaleidoscope of Careers," and "Picking Your Path," videotapes. During the past year, the ACE Consortium has exhibited its products at five national conferences and four state conferences.

NOICC TRAINING SUPPORT CENTER

In PY 1987, NOICC issued a request for proposals for the establishment of a training support center to coordinate NOICC training programs and conferences on a nationwide basis. The Center is being established to provide the Network with coordinated, on-going training capabilities and a pool of experienced, available trainers and resource persons for its programs and conferences. First year activities are to include the development of a process to identify a cadre of trainers for the National Career Development Guidelines project, the Improve Career Decision Making (ICDM) program and Occupational Information Systems. The Center will provide logistical support for the Annual National SOICC Conference as well as OIS and Career Information Delivery System (CIDS) technical conferences. A National Resource Group will be set up to advise the Center and provide policy recommendations.

NATIONAL CROSSWALK SERVICE CENTER

The National Crosswalk Service Center (NCSC) saw a more than 11 percent increase in requests for products and services during PY 1987, from levels of the previous program year. A technical resource center for NOICC and the SOICCs, NCSC provides a range of products and services based on the NOICC Master Crosswalk and other Federal sources of occupational data. NCSC is operated by the Iowa State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee under a NOICC grant.

NOICC MASTER CROSSWALK

In PY 1987, NCSC conducted a major revision of the NOICC Master Crosswalk, a computerized database that shows relationships among the five major occupational and educational classification systems used by the Federal government. The Crosswalk now includes almost 500 new DOT-classified occupations and updated characteristics of nearly 400 others. The latest version of the NOICC Master Crosswalk contains educational programs newly classified by the U.S. Department of Education, including such high technology programs as imaging science, robotics technology, microcomputer applications and video technology. The new educational program classifications are in the latest edition of the Classification of Instructional Programs.

MICRO-CROSSWALK SYSTEM

During PY 1987, NCSC began developing a new microcomputer software package that will allow users to process and extract information from the NOICC Master Crosswalk. With the new Micro-Crosswalk System, the NOICC Master Crosswalk and an MS-DOS-operated microcomputer, users will be able to develop reports and do computer runs that they have had to depend on NCSC to do for them. NCSC staff demonstrated a preliminary version of the software at the National NOICC/SOICC Conference in Charleston, S.C.

CIDS DEVELOPMENT

There's been a steady increase in the use of Crosswalk information by CIDS developers over the past year. This is a result of the incorporation of the second supplement to the fourth edition of the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT) into the Master Crosswalk. Also, the aggregation of DOT characteristics by SOC categories allows CIDS developers to cover most of the labor market and reduce the number of occupations in their system. The attributes associated with DOT occupations allow CIDS users to search for occupations that match abilities, experience and interests.

NCSC PUBLIC INFORMATION

During PY 1987, NCSC began a concerted effort to broaden its impact and support NOICC's mandate to promote the use of occupational and career information. A brochure describing NCSC products and services was developed and is being distributed to SOICC Directors and others with an interest in occupational and career information. Information about specific NCSC products and services is being developed and disseminated, including information about the revision of the NOICC Master Crosswalk.

MILITARY APPLICATIONS

MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL AND TRAINING DATA

In PY 1987, NOICC awarded grants to Florida, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky and Mississippi to integrate military career information into their CIDS. In these projects, states use the Department of Defense's "1988-89 Military Occupational and Training Data (MOTD)" to add military data to the CIDS. These DOD-funded grants continue the cooperative effort between NOICC and DOD on improving the availability and use of the MOTD military career information. Since 1983, 14 MOTD integration grants have been awarded to states and consortia of states, together covering most of the 47 states now operating CIDS programs.

CIVILIAN TRAINING INVENTORY

During PY 1987, CIVTRAIN (Civilian Training Inventory) was operated on a pilot basis in Dallas, Texas, and the Naval Reserve's Readiness Command Region Four (REDCOM 4), which includes Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. CIVTRAIN is a joint project of NOICC and the U.S. Naval Reserve that is designed to help the Reserve identify educational programs at local schools and colleges that can be used to train Reserve personnel.

Next year, the Reserve is planning a second year grant for NOICC to expand system operations to an additional four states. The expanded demonstration will relate Navy occupations and civilian educational programs in REDCOM 13, which includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. CIVTRAIN was initiated in 1987 under a $200,000 Naval Reserve grant to NOICC. CIVTRAIN is an MS-DOS operated microcomputer system that matches Navy occupations with related civilian educational programs, and provides training officers with lists of schools, colleges and hospitals that offer the programs locally. The system is being used by Reserve training officers to identify educational programs at nearby institutions that offer training needed for Reserve occupations.

NOICC has used several key resources in developing CIVTRAIN, including the NOICC Master Crosswalk and the Micro-OIS, which is operating in 38 states with NOICC sponsorship. The OIS and the new school directory module provide the CIVTRAIN system's database of educational programs and institutions within a given area. SOICCs in the demonstration states are receiving small grants to provide state databases and assist the Naval Reserve in using CIVTRAIN locally.

CIVILIAN OCCUPATIONAL AND LABOR MARKET INFORMATION SYSTEM

Late in the year, NOICC was awarded a $170,000 grant from the Department of Labor (DOL) to develop a national occupational information system for the U.S. Army. NOICC's grant came from the Veterans' Employment and Training Service (VETS), a DOL agency, and is in support of the U.S. Army's Transition Management Project.

The Civilian Occupational and Labor Market Information System (COLMIS) will provide civilian data by occupation and industry at state and local levels to soldiers considering leaving or extending their service in the Army. NOICC has worked with the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies (ICESA) in planning COLMIS and will be awarding grants for software and database development in early PY 1988.

COMMUNICATION & COORDINATION

PUBLIC INFORMATION

NOICC continued its public information initiative in PY 1987 in support of its mandate to promote communication and coordination among developers and users of occupational information. The NOICC Public Information Program is designed to increase awareness and knowledge of NOICC/SOICC programs and activities that promote the use of occupational and career information. Target audiences include career guidance/counseling, education, state government, employment and training and business communities.

- A brochure describing NOICC, the Network and major NOICC program areas has been developed and is being disseminated. Fact sheets explaining NOICC and NOICC/SOICC Network programs and systems in detail have been updated and revised. Information about NOICC programs and activities continues to be disseminated through media serving the program's targeted audiences. This effort has resulted in the placement of numerous news stories about NOICC programs and activities promoting the use of occupational and career information in publications such as *Employment and Training Reporter, Vocational Training News, AVA Guidance Newsletter, Guidepost* and many others.

- NOICC's Executive Director and staff have written articles that have been published in journals, including *Perspective,* International Association of Personnel in Employment Security (IAPES); *Journal of Career Development,* National Career Development Association (NCDA); *and AVA Journal*, American Vocational Association.

- NOICC's Executive Director and staff have participated in numerous conferences and meetings across the country, delivering papers and speeches that focus on the activities and programs of the NOICC/SOICC Network. NOICC was a co-sponsor of the National Career Development Association's 75th Annual Conference and *Planning for and Working in America,* a report based on a 1986 Gallup survey of career development. NOICC was also a co-sponsor of regional meetings of the Association of Computer-Based Systems of Career Information. NOICC's outreach effort has also resulted in an increasing international interest in the Network, as evidenced by the participation of NOICC's Executive Director in international guidance conferences in Canada and France; NOICC briefings for international guests; and international participation in the SOICC Conference.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Eleventh Annual National NOICC/SOICC Conference was held in Charleston, South Carolina, in July 1987 and was hosted by the South Carolina SOICC. Co-sponsored by the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies/Labor Market Information committee (ICESA/LMI) and the National Association of State Career Development/Guidance Supervisors (NASCD/GS), the conference focused on the theme "Building Bridges Through Information." The conference keynote address was delivered by Robert Friedman, president of the Corporation for Enterprise Development in Washington, DC. Introduced by NOICC Executive Director Juliette Noone Lester, Friedman presented the findings of his most recent national study on the economic climate of the states.

The conference included sessions that focused on marketing the OIS, the National Career Development Guidelines project, the new OES/SOC-based CIDS database, OIS applications from a community college perspective and the New Hampshire Economic Development Data System. The program also included briefings on military career information resources, the use of labor market information in welfare reform in California, the new NOICC Master Crosswalk, the Improve Career Decision Making Program and ACE Consortium products. Other conference sessions focused on using CIDS with at-risk youth, developing wage data, the use of OIS training data by the U.S. Naval Reserve in the NOICC/Naval Reserve CIVTRAIN project and the use of labor market information in education and employment and training program planning and evaluation.

NEW SOICC DIRECTORS WORKSHOP

NOICC organized a two-day workshop for new SOICC directors in the fall of 1987. Held in Washington, DC, the workshop was attended by 18 SOICC directors who had assumed their positions during the previous 18 months. The workshop focused on NOICC programs, activities, grant administrative requirements and the role and functions of a SOICC. Workshop presenters included a representative of NOICC's Technical Steering Group, NOICC's Executive Director, NOICC staff and SOICC staffers from Illinois, Nebraska and Texas.

REGIONAL APPRENTICESHIP & TRAINING CONFERENCE

NOICC, the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, the Office of Vocational and Adult Education and the Illinois SOICC joined in a cooperative effort in PY 1987 to organize a Midwest Regional Apprenticeship and Training Conference. Held in Chicago in November 1987, the conference brought together for the first time providers and users of apprenticeship information and administrators of vocational education programs.

ELECTRONIC MAIL NETWORK

SOICCs in 32 states and territories are now using the electronic telecommunications network (ETN) called ADVOCNET, which is sponsored by the Department of Education. The telecommunications network is making it easier and more convenient for them to communicate with each other and with NOICC. Other states have requested information about the system.

NOICC also uses the system to establish and maintain communications with people working on projects sponsored by NOICC. Consultants and contractors on the National Guidelines project, the Naval Reserve CIVTRAIN project, National Crosswalk Service Center staff and others have been added to the system to improve communications. Those working on the projects are able to send drafts of material directly to NOICC. NOICC is then able to edit the materials or make comments and send the materials back, realizing a savings in time and money.

SOICC OIS INITIATIVES & PROJECTS

An increasing number of SOICCs are using the Micro-OIS software enhancements developed by NOICC and NCSC in PY 1986, with 27 reporting that they are using the training directory and 17 reporting that they are using the occupational/industry matrix module. This past year, 38 states had microcomputer-based OIS systems in place and seven were using interactive mainframe computer OIS systems -- these numbers are unchanged from the previous program year.

Forty-four SOICCs report that occupational information from their OIS is used to develop local plans for vocational education schools, up from 39 the previous year. Thirty-six SOICCs report that it is used for planning programs at local community colleges, up from 29 in PY 1986; and 41 report that OIS information is used to plan programs for local JTPA service delivery areas, up from 37 the year before.

Last year, 39 SOICCs produced occupational/labor market data for substate areas, compared to 36 the year before. Thirty-seven SOICCs provided user training on the use of occupational information for program planning, compared to 36 in PY 1986.

SOICCs in 47 states report that they use secondary school completers as a source of information on worker supply for their OIS, while 49 report that they include information about public junior or community colleges in their OIS. Thirty-five, up from 31 the year before, say they include information on four-year higher education and professional degree-granting institutions, while 27, compared to 25 in PY 1986, report that they use information on apprenticeship programs.

Other types of data are commonly included in a state's OIS. Forty-one SOICCs display data on job service applicants, up from 39 the previous year; 28 provide information about industry concentration; and 14 include demographic information.

Following are some examples of notable SOICC programs and initiatives to promote the use of occupational and labor market information by program planners and administrators in their states.

DELAWARE

The Delaware SOICC completed and published *Workforce Delaware: Training and Opportunities,* a 215-page publication designed to provide administrators and planners in economic development, education, and employment and training with information about the direction and magnitude of employment changes through 1995. The publication contains projections of occupational and industrial growth and decline and information on the relationship between formal training program completers and labor market demand. Other participants in the development of the publication included the Office of Occupational and Labor Market Information of the Delaware Department of Labor.

ALASKA

The Alaska SOICC continued work last year on a major state-funded project to create a current database of Alaska occupational information that will relate wage information to occupational titles. Alaska SOICC Coordinator Sally Sadler says it will be the first comprehensive system of occupational information of its kind. The information will be used to promote employment opportunities for Alaskans on state-funded construction projects; to improve the quality of occupational information available to counselors; and to obtain information to help monitor the performance of employment and training programs.

MISSOURI

The Missouri SOICC developed an Industry Analysis Module for its Micro-OIS, which displays current and projected industrial employment levels and industry staffing patterns and is accessible by industry title, code or selected data characteristics. The module contains three separate files of data, which utilize Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes. They include the Current Industry Employment file, which contains historical data for a given period and allows users to sort industries by past growth rates and develop lists of growth industries or declining industries in a geographic area. The Projected Industry Employment file contains five data items, including 1984 employment, 1990 projected employment, 1995 projected employment, net change 1984-1995 and percent change 1984-1995. This file allows users to sort industries by projected employment levels and/or projected growth rates. The Industry Ranking File is designed to allow users to search the files based on an industry's share of growth, wage ranking, basic employment, or combinations of these factors. This component utilizes a less detailed aggregation of industry data than do the other two files. No raw data are displayed for the data items and all industries are ranked in descending order from highest to lowest.

TEXAS

The Texas SOICC was involved in several major projects last year to enhance and increase coordination among Texas' education and training agencies. The first involves an effort funded by Texas SOICC members to develop an Integrated Statewide Education and Training Employment Tracking System. The project consists of a pilot test and feasibility study using enhanced unemployment insurance wage record data, maintained by the Texas Employment Commission, to track outcomes of state education and training programs. The primary objective of this project is to improve follow-up capabilities and thus increase the accountability of state-funded education and training programs. The project is expected to show the degree of success of program graduates and create an enhanced labor market information database, which can be used in longitudinal studies of employment patterns, wage trends, career paths and other related areas and to chronicle the occupational attachment of the Texas workforce. The Texas SOICC is also developing an exportable Micro-OIS for the newly created Texas Department of Commerce. The SOICC will provide technical assistance in the application of the system, which will be pilot tested in three regional sites for joint education/JTPA planning.

HAWAII

The Hawaii SOICC developed a stand-alone microcomputer military occupational information module which operates by itself or plugs into the characteristics file of its Micro-OIS. The module provides descriptions of military occupations and relates them to civilian occupations in the SOC. The user selects traits with which to search through SOC titles and then finds related military occupations and their descriptions. Hawaii SOICC Director Patrick Stanley says the SOICC developed the special module because it found that Micro-OIS users often want narrative descriptions of occupations as well as their statistical details. Stanley says the module adds military descriptions to the capacity through the characteristics file and it also runs on its own for applications in other settings.

VIRGINIA

In PY 1987, the Virginia SOICC sponsored and published a five-phase study that examined the production and use of labor market information in the state and identified ways LMI can be produced and used more effectively. Specifically, the study identified LMI producers and users in Virginia; determined the type and extent of LMI use; compiled an inventory of LMI databases and products; and analyzed the survey data. The study recommended the adoption of policies encouraging services to LMI users; that a central information desk be established to disseminate information about LMI availability; and that state agencies adopt a uniform data format that will permit access by non-programmers.

MINNESOTA

The Minnesota SOICC held a series of seven seminars in 1988 that were designed to acquaint potential users with the new Minnesota Micro-OIS. Invitees included staff from the technical institutes, community colleges, the State Department of Jobs and Training, the Higher Education Coordinating Board, the Department of Trade and Economic Development, Regional Development Councils and proprietary vocational technical schools. More than half of the 140 attendees reported that they intended to use the Micro-OIS and three-fourths indicated an interest in additional Micro-OIS training.

VERMONT

In 1987/88, the Vermont SOICC initiated and began publishing a series of economic/demographic profiles on the 14 counties in the state. County characteristics such as population, employment, per capita income and annual wages are identified and the counties are described in detail in terms of the economy, income and poverty, jobs in manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, agriculture, and demographic characteristics such as age distribution, community growth, migration, population projections, education, tax rates and overall trends. Three profiles were completed and published in PY 1987 and the rest are scheduled for publication through PY 1989.

SOICCS, CIDS & CAREER INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

The number of CIDS sites in the U.S. is estimated at 15,000 in PY 1987, with more than 68 percent located at schools -- kindergarten through secondary levels, according to the SOICC Directory. Slightly more than 10 percent were located at postsecondary institutions, up from just over 7 percent last year; and 10.9 percent were located at state employment and training agencies, up from just under 10 percent last year.

According to the SOICC Directory, more than 69 percent of CIDS users in PY 1987 were school students (kindergarten through 12th grade), that's up from less than 67 percent last year. In PY 1987, 21.2 percent of CIDS users were attending postsecondary institutions, compared to 23.7 percent last year, and 6.6 percent accessed the systems through their state's employment and training agencies, down from 7.7 percent last year.

SOICCs and state agencies that operate CIDS are continually developing special system features to address the needs of the citizens of their states. Some of the special CIDS features currently in operation or under development include the Florida CIDS' military, employer, job bank and postsecondary programs/course files; Spanish versions of CIDS files developed by Iowa, Kansas and Puerto Rico; and the Nebraska CIDS, which includes information on postsecondary and graduate programs that can be sorted by seven variables.

States reporting that they use proprietary CIDS software include 13 that used CIS, ten using GIS, six using CHOICES, four using VIEW and four using MOIS. Fourteen states reported they used other privately developed software or state-developed CIDS software.

To promote the use of career information this past year, 33 SOICCs sponsored job or career fairs, up from 28 last year, while 27 report that they published and distributed career information tabloids - that's up from 23 last year. Eleven SOICCs operated career information hotlines for the citizens of their states; 12 published "helpful hints" guides for job seekers; and 19 SOICCs published newsletters with an estimated total distribution of almost 40,000.

Thirty-five SOICCs published directories of licensed occupations; 14 published student financial aid directories; and 19 published directories of apprenticeship programs in their states.

Following are some specific examples of notable SOICC programs and activities in PY 1987 to promote the use of occupational information in career development and by individuals making decisions about jobs and careers.

OREGON

During 1987/88, the Oregon SOICC provided training and technical assistance for the pilot testing of a welfare reform program of the Oregon Adult and Family Services Division. The "New JOBS" program emphasizes assessment and remediation of basic skills, up to two years of vocational training and career planning. The program's performance standards are modeled after JTPA programs. The Oregon SOICC, in cooperation with the Research and Statistics Section of the state Employment Division, identified components of a comprehensive labor market information package to assist state and local planning for the New JOBS program. Packages were then developed at the state level and for the seven pilot branch offices and disseminated. Oregon SOICC Director Nancy Hargis reports that the second phase of SOICC involvement with New JOBS was the training of Adult and Family Services staff at six pilot sites along with their partners from other local human service agencies. Hargis says that there are indications that a statewide extension of the New JOBS program will be approved, which would mean a major increase in the potential labor market information and training needs of AFS offices.

Also in PY 1987, the Oregon SOICC and the Oregon Advisory Council for Career and Vocational Education worked together to organize a series of seminars for research personnel from ten state agencies. The seminars are designed as open forums to share information, projects and address problems. So far, the seminars have focused on the programs represented by the participants, such as vital statistics, welfare statistics, labor market information, educational statistics and JTPA management information systems. The seminars have also covered population estimates and demographic trends.

MAINE

The Maine SOICC launched a three-year project, "Planning to Realize Educational Potential" (P.R.E.P.), involving 8th grade students in 46 schools. P.R.E.P. is a course designed to help students explore educational and career options. It offers a sequential process for developing decision making skills and uses career awareness as a means of developing this process. The eight chapters deal with orientation, self awareness, building a personal profile, career awareness, the world of work, decision making, career exploration and developing an educational and career preparation plan. Resources include CIDS, videotapes, occupational handbooks and worksheets.

NEW MEXICO

In PY 1987, the New Mexico SOICC published *New Mexico Jobs for Graduates,* which provides information about the 1988 hiring plans of 160 major employers in the state. The publication includes the expected number of openings, salary ranges and the addresses of company personnel offices. The report found ample job opportunities for graduates of engineering, accounting, computer and education programs and that the outlook for electrical and mechanical engineers, computer programmers and teachers is bright. The report was distributed to graduates of vocational schools and colleges in the state.

TEXAS

Last year, the Texas SOICC began expanding the statewide Career Information Delivery System and is in the process of involving additional state agencies in its operation, including the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, the Texas Rehabilitation Commission, the Texas Department of Commerce and the Texas Department of Corrections. When the Texas SOICC assumed responsibility for operating the CIDS last year, the Texas Education Agency was the only state agency involved in its operation. The SOICC has set up an advisory committee that includes representatives of all state agencies involved in career counseling and job search activities. The committee will select a new career guidance package and plans are to greatly expand the delivery system and launch an active marketing campaign.

ARIZONA

The Arizona SOICC has installed the Micro-OIS at a community center which serves a predominantly Hispanic community. The Micro-OIS is being used to provide employment and training information to area residents, including employment and job information for over 900 occupations with data from secondary schools, community colleges, private schools and JTPA by vocational training area. The center uses the Micro-OIS to identify training programs for residents and to help graduates find jobs. SOICC Director Stan Butterworth says the database will ultimately enable employers at Phoenix's Sky Harbor Airport Center to access updated profiles on job skills of residents of the inner-city neighborhood.

CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut SOICC piloted an innovative career exploration program for middle and junior high school students during 1988. Counselors in ten schools representing a cross section of the state -- urban, rural, affluent and less affluent -- were provided with CHOICES Jr. software and asked to use it with 7th and 8th grade students. A training session was held at the beginning of the pilot project. The goal of the program was to increase career awareness and initiate a process that leads to effective career choices. Connecticut SOICC Director Dr. Prudence Holton reports that students and counselors responded positively to the program.

ALASKA

The Alaska SOICC conducted eight full-day workshops in 1987/88 in the state's three largest cities on the Alaska Career Information System and the Alaska Micro-OIS. The workshops targeted career counselors, vocational rehabilitation counselors, JTPA personnel, vocational education staff and private consultants and were designed to introduce the participants to tools that can help them find information on education, jobs and training in Alaska. The workshops provided an opportunity to educate users of Alaska labor market information about two computer systems that contain information tailored to two different user groups. The Alaska SOICC also published *Working for Yourself*, a publication that gives Alaskans specific, local information to help them explore various self-employment options. The publication is designed to address the lack of wage and salary job opportunities in rural areas of the state and to help increase awareness of opportunities for self-employment.

IOWA

Using Iowa Department of Education funds, the Iowa SOICC pilot tested the National Career Development Guidelines at all five developmental levels, during PY 1987. The SOICC set up state level steering and advisory committees as well as comparable committees at local sites for each level. SOICC Director Dr. Mary McGee reports that project has been very successful and strongly supported by local administrators, teachers and committee members. She says that some of the test site schools have already begun articulation projects within their own districts, extending the guidelines to levels above and below the piloted ones. Iowa expects to match NOICC funding for the Guidelines project in PY 1988 with a match from the State Department of Education and the Job Training Partnership program. The number of pilot sites at the K-14 levels will be doubled and JTPA Service Delivery Areas will be included in the project.

HAWAII

The Hawaii CIDS has installed two telecommunications enhancements to improve the delivery of career information. Site directors can now log onto an electronic bulletin board from the main menu for help, instructions, updates and announcements. Another innovation is the use of slow-scan video-phones for career shadowing and training, with the video-phones installed at a career shadowing site and a user site, such as a classroom or counseling setting. Using a regular business phone line, the system can send real-time, stop-action pictures from the work setting to the user site with simultaneous verbal dialogue. For classrooms without phone outlets, portable cellular phones are used if there is a repeater station nearby. Also in PY 1987, the Hawaii SOICC published *Hawaii Job Search Information*, which is designed to help youth prepare for the transition from school to work. The 20-page booklet outlines successful techniques for finding jobs, writing resumes and handling interviews. SOICC Director Patrick Stanley says this is the first major rewrite and update of this popular guide in ten years.

DELAWARE

The Delaware SOICC organized a unique conference that brought counselors together with leaders from business, industry, education and government and focused on the changing state job market expectations of employers. SOICC Director Dr. James K. McFadden says the conference was designed to build critical linkages between educational counselors, leaders of private industry and human resource personnel -- a linkage he maintains must take place if students are going to be prepared for the challenges of a rapidly changing job market. The conference was sponsored by the Delaware SOICC, the Delaware Business, Industry, Education Alliance and the Delaware Department of Public Instruction.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Pennsylvania SOICC has launched a pilot project to provide better access to career/job information for adults by working with the Pennsylvania Job Service, JTPA, State Library and the Department of Corrections to establish "Career/Job Resource Centers" in public libraries and other facilities used by adults. Computerized guidance systems and print materials are being provided at six pilot sites and librarians are being trained in basic counseling theory and the use of the computerized systems. The effort is designed to help individuals make smoother transitions into jobs or advanced training.

NEXT STEPS

NOICC's long-range plan, completed and released in PY 1987, provides a flexible framework to address the changing information needs of the public. With the rapid advances of new technology and the shifting demographic and socioeconomic structure of our society, occupational and labor market information becomes even more crucial. Occupational information can play a key role in assisting planners and administrators to identify the requirements of the labor market and in developing and implementing strategies and vocational programs to address these changing needs. Similarly, career information can assist youth and adults in better preparing for the types of occupations and skills that will be required in the workplace.

One of NOICC's primary goals is to provide basic funding and technical support to the SOICCs. The success of the Network rests in the SOICC capabilities to coordinate the development and delivery of occupational and career information. In PY 1988, NOICC will also encourage longer-range planning by SOICCs through the development of a three-year plan by each state as part of the Basic Assistance Grant application. This plan will assist SOICCs in addressing the long-term information needs of the state, and in managing goal-oriented projects that will meet these needs.

NOICC will also focus on improving the development, delivery and use of occupational information for planning and administration. Major objectives are to improve the application of such information by developing a process of state assessments of OIS use; enhancing OIS features; improving state marketing capabilities; and developing a training program for users.

NOICC will also assist states in improving the core data elements that are used in occupational and career information systems. For example, in PY 1988, NOICC, together with the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies (ICESA), will prepare materials and implement two training sessions on the development of industry and occupational projections.

A major new initiative in PY 1988 will be the release of a request for proposals to develop a microcomputer-based information system to support economic development planning. This system is intended for state and local economic development planners and for employers considering firm expansion, staff training needs, or firm relocation.

NOICC is also expanding the use of occupational information by other groups and organizations. In PY 1988, the CIVTRAIN project will be expanded to five additional states, and NOICC will begin laying the groundwork for an expansion to another 11 states. NOICC will also work with states participating in the CIVTRAIN project to assist them in implementing a similar training inventory for use in the civilian sector. A major new initiative in PY 1988 will be the Civilian Occupational and Labor Market Information System (COLMIS). The system will include a national database with selected labor market information elements for all counties and major metropolitan areas. The COLMIS project is a joint NOICC and ICESA effort.

Another key objective area is the use of career information delivery systems to respond to critical and emerging areas. NOICC will work with the Network to provide greater access by adults to career information and to assist dislocated workers. The dynamics of the workplace and changing skill requirements are likely to lead to increased career changes by adults, and there is a growing need to provide career and occupational information to adults.

NOICC will also continue its emphasis on assisting states in the implementation of the National Career Development Guidelines. In PY 1988, six states will receive grants to use the guidelines to set statewide standards for effective career guidance and development programs. In addition, NOICC will hold a series of regional training sessions on the guidelines.

One of the most exciting new initiatives of NOICC in PY 1988 will be the establishment of a national training support center. This support center will assist NOICC in developing and implementing a variety of training efforts, including training in the National Career Development Guidelines, ICDM training support, and training in the use of occupational information by planners and administrators.

FINANCIAL REPORT

NOICC's operations and grant programs are funded by the U.S. Department of Labor and the U.S. Department of Education. In Program Year 1987 -- July 1, 1987 to June 30, 1988 -- NOICC received $4.195 million from the Department of Labor ($3.91 million in basic funding and $204,000 from the Employment Standards Administration for a special project) and $3.5 million from the Department of Education.

NOICC grants are awarded on the basis of program priorities as well as need and availability of funds. NOICC supports state activities through two major grants programs:

1. Basic Assistance Grants (BAGs), which support SOICC operations, staff leadership, OIS implementation and training and other activities covered by the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982 and the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act of 1984.

2. Special Purpose Grants, which support specific projects that address NOICC's national priorities. Special Purpose Grants are used primarily for developmental research; technical assistance in implementing OIS or CIDS systems; and special training efforts such as the Improve Career Decision Making (ICDM) Program. The majority of these grants are awarded on a competitive basis.

NOICC grants accounted for 61 percent of SOICC funding in PY 1987, for a total of $7.6 million. In addition, NOICC had approximately $1 million in PY 1986 funds that were obligated in PY 1986, but that primarily funded efforts carried out in PY 1987. These funds are included in the PY 1987 table of expenditures. BAG grants totaled $5.7 million and special purpose grants and supplemental funding totaled $1.85 million.

The balance of overall SOICC funding came from JTPA funds, 9.6 percent; state appropriated funds, 11 percent; PVEA funds, 7.9 percent; and employment service monies, 3.8 percent. Just over 6.2 percent of SOICC funding came from a variety of sources including CIDS user fees, economic development agencies and vocational rehabilitation agencies, among others.

NOICC SOURCES OF FUNDING

	1983	1984	1984	1985	1986	1987
DOL	3,169	2,727	3,168	3,157	3,037	4,195
Ed.	2,158	2,243	2,243	3,500	2,201	3,500
DoD	290	1,600	1,250	1,265	1,042	200
TOTAL	5,617	6,570	6,661	7,922	6,280	7,895

NOICC EXPENDITURES: STATE ACTIVITIES

	1983	1984	1984	1985	1986	1987
SOICC BAGs	4,400	3,187	4,234	4,182	5,160	5,743
CIDS	457	1,377	779	143	220	482
ICDM	174	371	15	196	90	251
NCDG					100	237
OIS/Coord. Comm./Netwk Support	482	405	545	121	147	171
Crosswalk/ ESA Study/ DOD Activities				1,066	1,017	724
TOTAL	5,513	5,340	5,573	5,708	6,734	7,608
% of Total Expenditures	80.8	86.1	83.7	89.2	88.9	88.5

NOICC EXPENDITURES: FEDERAL ACTIVITIES

	1983	1984	1984	1985	1986	1987
Technical Assistance	623	220	467	10	85	121
NOICC Operations	687	645	620	680	753	863
TOTAL	1,310	865	1,087	690	838	984
% of Total Expenditures	19.2	13.9	16.3	10.8	11.1	11.5

TOTAL NOICC EXPENDITURES

1983	1984	1984	1985	1986	1987
6,823	6,205	6,660	6,398	7,572	8,592

NOICC GRANTS FOR STATE ACTIVITIES: PY 1987

State	BAGs	Spec. Grants	TOTALS
Alabama	107,016		107,016
Alaska	77,125		77,125
American Samoa	80,139		80,139
Arizona	99,486		99,486
Arkansas	97,347		97,347
California	185,819	25,000	210,819
Colorado	103,142		103,142
Connecticut	101,631		101,631
Delaware	90,223	10,000	100,223
D.C.	92,270		92,270
Florida	113,568	50,000	163,568
Georgia	121,009		121,009
Guam	85,433		85,433
Hawaii	94,595	75,000	169,595
Idaho	99,317		99,317
Illinois	152,648		152,648
Indiana	112,598		112,598
Iowa	103,547	329,841	433,388
Kansas	114,232	71,578	185,810
Kentucky	109,161	74,815	183,976
Louisiana	100,517		100,517
Maine	93,653		93,653
Maryland	103,167		103,167
Massachusetts	108,680		108,680
Michigan	128,533		128,533
Minnesota	103,268	7,500	110,768
Mississippi	104,686	115,000	219,686
Missouri	113,475		113,475
Montana	94,092		94,092
Nebraska	96,060		96,060
Nevada	88,791	40,000	128,791
New Hampshire	91,938		91,938
New Jersey	115,902	10,000	125,902
New Mexico	93,391		93,391
New York	156,670		156,670
North Carolina	118,623		118,623
North Dakota	93,072	42,000	135,072
No. Mariana Islands	73,275		73,275
Ohio	138,115		138,115
Oklahoma	89,010		89,010
Oregon	120,346	14,850	135,196
Pennsylvania	144,083	110,000	254,083
Puerto Rico	106,717		106,717
Rhode Island	91,944		91,944
South Carolina	140,939		140,939
South Dakota	88,569		88,569
Tennessee	96,472	184,000	280,472
Texas	160,795	42,000	202,795
Utah	96,392		96,392
Vermont	87,851		87,851
Virginia	110,848		110,848
Virgin Islands	80,368		80,368
Washington	111,715	78,350	190,065
West Virginia	95,126	40,000	135,126
Wisconsin	112,701		112,701
Wyoming	92,168		92,168

Note: BAG column includes Basic Assistance Grant funding and supplemental funding for special projects. Also, BAG funding is decreased to reflect carry-over from the previous year, where applicable, and BAG figure may not reflect the total spending authority of the SOICC. Special grants column includes separate grants provided to SOICCs for special projects such as career information delivery systems, National Career Development Guidelines grants, the National Crosswalk Service Center, etc.

MAJOR SOURCES of SOICC FUNDING: PY 1987

Source	*No. of States*	*Amount*	*Percent of Total*
NOICC	56	7,608,000	61.1
JTPA	14	1,202,749	9.6
PVEA	17	986,487	7.9
State Funds	12	1,385,185	11.1
Emp. Ser./ Wagner-Peyser	12	483,957	3.8
Economic Dev.	3	19,100	0.1
Voc. Rehab.	2	35,000	0.2
Other	17	726,408	5.8
TOTAL		$12,446,886	

Because of rounding, percents do not total to 100.0.

OIS DELIVERY SYSTEMS, BY STATE

State	Micro Latest Update	Mainframe Latest Update	Report Latest Update	OES Base Year	OES Target Year	Higher Ed	Substate Data
Alabama			6/85	1982	1995		
Alaska	7/88		7/88	1987	1992	Yes	Yes
American Samoa				1987	1988	Yes	
Arizona	1987		1987	1987	1992	Yes	Yes
Arkansas			4/87	1982	1995		Yes
California			5/87	1985	1995		Yes
Colorado	1988		1988	1988	1993	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	11/87		5/88	1986	1995	Yes	Yes
Delaware	6/88	6/88	6/88	1986	1995	Yes	Yes
DC			2/81	1986	2000		
Florida		6/86	10/87	1982	1995		Yes
Georgia	4/87			1985	1990	Yes	Yes
Guam	4/88		10/85	1980	1988	Yes	
Hawaii	8/88		8/88	1983	1995	Yes	Yes
Idaho	9/86			1982	1990		
Illinois	4/88		4/88	1984	1995	Yes	Yes
Indiana	3/87		3/87	1980	1990		Yes
Iowa	5/87		5/87	1986	1990		Yes
Kansas	7/86		4/88	1982	1990		Yes
Kentucky	2/88		3/88	1982	1990	Yes	Yes
Louisiana	4/87		4/87	1980	1990	Yes	Yes
Maine		4/83		1984	1995	Yes	Yes
Maryland	8/86			1982	1990		Yes
Massachusetts				1984	1995		Yes
Michigan		5/88		1985	1995		Yes
Minnesota				1986	1993		Yes
Mississippi	5/87			1984	1996		Yes
Missouri	1/88		11/87	1984	1995	Yes	Yes
Montana	8/86		8/86	1984	1990	Yes	
Nebraska	6/88		9/86	1986	1990	Yes	Yes
Nevada	4/88		4/88	1986	1992	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	3/88			1985	1997	Yes	Yes
New Jersey	5/88		6/88	1986	2000	Yes	Yes
New Mexico				1981	1990		
New York	5/88		1/88	1988	1990	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	12/85		6/86	1985	1990		
North Dakota	6/88		6/88	1985	1995		
N. Mariana							
Ohio		1/88	5/88	1986	1995	Yes	Yes
Oklahoma				1986	1992	Yes	Yes
Oregon	2/88	12/87	12/87	1985	1993	Yes	Yes
Pennsylvania	6/88		1/88	1984	1995	Yes	Yes
Puerto Rico			1987			Yes	
Rhode Island	5/88			1985	1995	Yes	
South Carolina				1980	1990		Yes
South Dakota	1988			1985	1995	Yes	
Tennessee	3/88			1985	1995		Yes
Texas	4/88			1986	1995	Yes	Yes
Utah	1987	1/86	12/87	1988	1993	Yes	
Vermont			6/86	1984	1995		
Virgin Islands						Yes	
Virginia			11/86	1984	1995	Yes	Yes
Washington	11/87		11/87	1987	1992	Yes	Yes
West Virginia	4/88		5/88	1985	1996	Yes	
Wisconsin	1988		1987	1984	1995	Yes	Yes
Wyoming	7/85		7/85	1985	1990	Yes	Yes

STATEWIDE, COMPUTER-BASED CAREER INFORMATION DELIVERY SYSTEMS

States	Media used to Deliver Information Search				Database				No. Sites
Alabama	m				m				511
Alaska	m	mc	ns		m			p	152
American Samoa			ns				ns	p	13
Arizona	m	mc			m	mc			172
Arkansas		mc		p			ns		724
Colorado	m	mc		p	m			p	132
Connecticut	m				m				103
Delaware	m				m				147
DC	m				m				23
Florida	m	mc		p	m	mc	ns	p	638
Georgia	m	mc	ns		m	mc		p	208
Hawaii	m		ns		m			p	137
Idaho		mc	ns			mc		p	156
Illinois	m	mc	ns		m	mc		p	312
Iowa		mc	ns			mc		p	600
Kansas		mc				mc			307
Kentucky		mc				mc			366
Louisiana	m	mc			m	mc			172
Maine		mc				mc			219
Maryland	m	mc		p	m		ns		329
Michigan	m	mc		p	m	mc	ns		2416
Minnesota		mc				mc		p	273
Mississippi		mc				mc			60
Missouri		mc		p		mc	ns	p	800
Montana		mc	ns			mc		p	96
Nebraska		mc	ns	p		mc		p	253
Nevada		mc				mc		p	25
New Jersey	m				m				135
New Mexico		mc				mc			45
North Carolina		mc						p	375
North Dakota		mc				mc			95
Ohio	m	mc			m	mc			648
Oklahoma		mc					ns		517
Oregon	m	mc	ns		m	mc		p	366
Pennsylvania		mc				mc			120
Puerto Rico		mc				mc			29
Rhode Island		mc				mc			27
South Carolina	m	mc			m	mc			383
South Dakota		mc				mc			234
Tennessee		mc		p		mc	ns		407
Texas	m				m				133
Utah	m	mc		p	m	mc		p	117
Vermont	m				m				40
Virginia		mc		p			ns		945
Washington	m	mc	ns		m	mc		p	332
Wisconsin		mc		p		mc		p	759
Wyoming	m	mc		p	m			p	48

Key & No. of States/Search Delivery Media

m - mainframe computer	*22*
mc - microcomputer	*37*
ns - needlesort	*10*
p - paper	*12*

No. of States/Database Delivery Media

m - 22	*ns - 9*
mc - 29	*p - 19*

Note: Career information is available in virtually all states through a variety of public and commercial resources, including computer-based systems. Forty-seven states that have SOICC-recognized computer-based CIDS are listed in this table. Of the nine states not listed:

1) West Virginia will start a system in 1988/89, with the assistance of a NOICC grant.

2) In California and New York, several large computerized systems, both public and commercial are in operation, but the SOICC has not designated any as the statewide CIDs.

3. Six states/territories did not have a computer-based statewide systems in operation as of June 1988: Guam, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Northern Mariana Islands and Virgin Islands.

MAJOR NOICC CONFERENCES & TRAINING PROGRAMS

National Career Development Guidelines: Training for Local Demonstration Models

1988 Bismark, N.D.
1988 Starkville, Miss.
1988 Sacramento, Calif.
1988 Harrisburg, Penn.

NOICC Co-Sponsored Conference: 75th Anniversary Conference National Career Development Association

1988 Orlando, Fla.

Industry/Occupational Projections Workshops

1987 San Antonio, Tex.
1986 Raleigh, N.C.
1986 Carson City, Nev.

National SOICC Conferences

1988 Charleston, S.C.
1987 Portland, Ore.
1986 Portland, Maine
1985 Denver, Colo.
1984 Lexington, Ky.
1983 Seattle, Wash.
1982 Huntsville, Ala.
1981 Reno, Nev.
1980 Arlington, Va.
1979 Biloxi, Miss.
1978 Denver, Colo.

National OIS Technical Conferences

1986 Kansas City, Mo.
1984 St. Louis, Mo.
1983 St. Louis, Mo.
1982 Portland, Maine

National CIDS Conferences

1985 Atlanta, Ga.
1984 Charleston, S.C.
1983 St. Louis, Mo.

1981 CIDS Technology
Columbus, Ohio

1980 CIDS Management
San Antonio, Tex.

CIDS Marketing & Funding
3 Regional Meetings

CIDS Info. Development
New Orleans, La.

1979 Career Information for Handicapped Individuals
San Antonio, Tex.

Using LMI in Program Planning

1985 National Workshop
Miami, Fla.

1984 Using LMI in Human Resource Program Planning
Ventura, Calif.
Detroit, Mich.
Providence, R.I.
Washington, DC

1982 Regional Conferences with Office of Vocational and Adult Education (U.S. Department of Education)
San Diego, Calif.
Chicago, Ill.
Atlanta, Ga.

Other NOICC Conferences

1978-83 Spring Symposia for Federal Agencies (held annually for six years)

1978-81 National EIC Conferences (sponsored annually for three years with National Center for Educational Brokering)

1977 SOICC Organizational Workshops
Atlanta, Ga.
Kansas City, Mo.
Seattle, Wash.

PUBLICATIONS & REPORTS

PUBLISHED BY NOICC

SOC Career Profiles, 1985

SOICC Director's Guide, 1985

A Guide to Using the National Units of Analysis, 1984*

VPO Training Package, 1983

Guide to Forming Units of Analysis, 1982*

Information Preparation Guide for the Maine OIS, 1982

A Review of State Level Labor Supply/Demand Analysis for Program Planning and Career Decision Making: Technical Issues in Relating and Presenting Supply/Demand Data, 1982

Vocational Preparation and Occupations, Third Edition, 1982

Status of Statewide Career Information Delivery Systems, 1982*

Major NOICC/SOICC Accomplishments, Congressional Testimony, 1982*

OIS Handbook Training Package, 1981

*Occupational Information System Handbook, Volume 1: Occupational Information Development***

*Volume 2: Occupational Information Analysis, Presentation and Delivery,** 1981*

Vocational Preparation and Occupations, 1980*

Long-Range Plan for OIS Development and Implementation, 1980*

Feasibility Study for a Project on Improvement of Occupational Information, 1979

Framework for Developing an Occupational Information System, 1979

NOICC-Related Activities: Review of Federal Programs, 1979

*NOICC Newsletter**

NOICC Administrative Reports Series:

1. Analysis of the SOICC's Annual Basic Assistance Grant Modifications and Program Plans, 1980*

2. Annual Summary of State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee Activities in Fiscal Year 1979, 1980*

3. Status of Occupational Supply and Demand Information, 1980*

*4. A Review of Employer Forecasting Methods and Data**

*5. The Status of the NOICC/SOICC Network, September 30, 1980**

*6. The Status of the NOICC/SOICC Network, September 30, 1981**

*7. The Status of the NOICC/SOICC Network, September 30, 1982**

8. An Introduction to Using an Occupational Information System: A Reference for Program Planning, 1983*

*9. The Status of the NOICC/SOICC Network, September 30, 1983**

10. Status of Statewide Career Information Delivery Systems, September 1984

*11. Status of the NOICC/SOICC Network, June 30, 1985**

*12. Status of the NOICC/SOICC Network, June 30, 1986**

13. Status of the NOICC/SOICC Network, June 30, 1987

**No longer available*
***Available from U.S Government Printing Office*

SPONSORED BY NOICC

Planning for and Working in America, 1987

Using Labor Market Information in Career Exploration and Decision Making: A Resource Guide, 1986

Improved Career Decision Making Through the Use of Labor Market Information, 1986 (6th edition)

*Cracking the Labor Market for Human Resource Planning,** 1986*

Improved Career Decision Making Through the Use of Labor Market Information: Trainer's Guide, 1985

Career Information in the Classroom: Workshop Guide for Infusing the Occupational Outlook Handbook, 1985

Micro-OIS dBASE III Conversion Manual, 1985

Using Labor Market and Occupational Information in Human Resource Program Planning, 1985*

A Directory of Counselor Education Courses Covering Career, Occupational and Labor Market Information Concepts, 1984

OIS Microcomputer User's Guide, 1984

OIS Microcomputer Documentation, 1984

Occupational Employment Data in Agriculture, 1983

Occupational Area-Specific Staffing Information System (OASIS): Users Manual, Operations Manual, Systems Manual, 1982

Alternative Methods for Collecting Follow-Up Information About Secondary Vocational Education Students, 1982*

Analysis of State Experiences in Financing Statewide CIDS, 1982*

Career Information Delivery for Handicapped Individuals, 1981

Data Needs and Uses in the Context of an OIS: Review of Literature, 1981

Estimating Occupational Supply Information from Federal Reports: Issues and Concerns, 1981

Issues Related to Collection of Occupational Employment Data in Agriculture, 1981

Occupational Information and Vocational Education: A Concept Paper, 1981

Occupational Information Needs at the Federal Level, 1981

OIS and the Employment Security System: A Need and Resources Assessment, 1981

OIS and Vocational Rehabilitation: A Concept Paper, 1981

Role of an OIS in Career Guidance and Counseling, 1981

The Feasibility of Collecting Labor Market Supply Data from Existing Records, 1981

Occupational Information Needs for CETA Prime Sponsors, 1981*

Systematic Approach to Improving the Training Process in CIDS, 1981*

Occupational Information Needs at the State Level: An Empirical Study, 1981*

National Student Follow-Up Workshop: A Background Paper, 1981*

Continued Federal Role in Financing and Supporting Statewide CIDS, 1981*

BLS-Alternative Estimating Methods for Sub-State Area Occupational Employment, 1981*

Interfacing the SOC System with the OES System, 1980*

**No longer available*
*** Available from the National Governors' Association*

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NOICC ENABLING LEGISLATION

The National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee and the State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees were established by the Vocational Education Amendments of 1976. Subsequent legislation reinforced and expanded the primary mission and objectives of the National and State committees, including the Career Education Incentive Act of 1977; the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977; the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Amendments of 1978; the Job Training Partnership Act of 1982; and the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act of 1984.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 1982

NOICC shall "...give special attention to the labor market information needs of youth and adults, including activities such as...assisting and encouraging the development of state occupational information systems, including career information delivery systems...encouraging programs providing career information, counseling, and employment services for postsecondary youth....provide training and technical assistance...in the development, maintenance, and use of occupational supply and demand information systems...conduct research and demonstration projects designed to improve any aspect of occupational and career information systems...."

CARL D. PERKINS VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1984

NOICC shall "...provide funds, on an annual basis, to State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees and...improve coordination and communication among administrators and planners of programs authorized by the Act and by the Job Training Partnership Act, employment security agency administrators, research personnel, and personnel of employment and training planning and administering agencies...develop and implement...an occupational information system to meet the common occupational information needs of vocational education programs and employment and training programs at the national, state and local levels...conduct studies on the effects of technological change on new and existing occupational areas and the required changes in knowledge and job skills and assist State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee...(to) implement an occupational information system in the State...and use the occupational information system to implement a career information delivery system."